Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

WITH

The true Deſcription of GVIANA:

With a Relation of the excellent Gouernment, and much hope of the proſperity of the Voyage.

From a Gentleman of his Fleet, to a moſt eſpeciall Friend of his in London.

River of Caliana, *on the Coaſt of* Guiana, *Novemb.* 17. 1617.

LONDON,
Printed by G. and are to be ſold by *I. Wright*, at the ſigne of the Bible without New-gate. 1618.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

NEWES OF
Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

IN theſe queaſie and moſt dangerous times, wherein Truth is manacled by Opinion and Imagination, euery man making his owne thoughts a Comment vpon other mens labours, and by ſcrues or wreſts winding euery deſigne to that which beſt ſuites with their fancies: I could not chuſe but borrow ſo much time from the neceſſitie of mine occaſions, as to acquaint you with ſome particular paſſages in our voyage: Which though in the value it may be much ſhort both of what your ſelfe and others expect, becauſe at this time our deſigne is but an Embrion, conceiued, and farre from that happy perfection to which I doubt not (the diuine will aſſiſting vs) but wee ſhall, to the comfort of our noble and good friends, and the honour of our Nation, with all proſperitie of for-

tune bring to paſſe: Yet in as much as I know the malice of many enuious and euill diſpoſed people, who build the ground-worke of their owne honors vpon other mens diſgraces, and with the venome of their aſperſions ſeeke (as much as in their malice lies) to poyſon the worthy labours of the moſt noble attempters. To which our Voyage (being moſt hopefull to our friends, and moſt dreadfull to our contraries) is infinitely ſubiect, and that ſuch rancour doth await and follow vs, as the great *Leuiathan* of the Sea purſueth the *Bonittos*, I doubt not but my preſent Relation ſhall giue you (whoſe vertue I ſeeke onely to ſatisfie) that aſſurance of good hope in our attemptings, as ſhall arme you againſt whatſoeuer ſlander or imputation ſhall be able (in miſty thicke fogs of diſdaine) to throw before you.

Againſt Backbiters.

And albeit to the iudgement of euery vertuous good man, there needeth no other Apologie for the hope of our ſucceſſe, then the wiſdome, experience, and vndefatigable labors, in the like deſignes, of our Generall, who now ſetting all Chriſtendome; nay, almoſt the whole world at gaze vpon him, if hee ſhould not to ſuch beholders giue a renowned ſatisfaction, it were againſt all rules of worth and policie to imagine. Yet aboue all, this mee thinkes ſhould ſatisfie euery reaſonable ſoule, and make Enuy feede onely vpon his owne Serpent, when not alone the entyre wiſdome of our Land, but the ſuffrage and allowance of our Soueraigne (who is the very ſoule of that wiſdome) doth

doth both giue way to our action, whoſe goodnes what man would be ſo ingratefull to abuſe, or what ſolly could be ſo ſtrong in any ſencible ſoule, as to ſeeke to goe inuiſible before God.

But Sir, theſe arguments are needleſſe againſt a ſlander of ſuch weakneſſe, nor will I trouble your eares with a confutation of them, who ſtand already confounded in all good mens opinions: ſuffice it, that hitherto our ſucceſſe is anſwerable to our hopes, and our hope as ſtrong as any that hath paſſed from our Kingdome ſince the firſt diſcouery, and no doubt but the end will bring forth as worthy, if not a much better iſſue: In as much as wee haue had both the cleare lights of all other mens experience, and the approued knowledge of a great part of our deſigne in our Generals noble and perſonall tryall.

Beſides, wee know that the tops of hye Scales, Mountaines, or Pyramides are not to be attained vnto by leaping or iumping at, but by ſlow degrees, and by ſecure and ſafe ſteps, euen *lento pede*, as the Parrat climbes with both beake and feete: For if wee looke into the courſes of all the moſt excellent men of our Nation which haue made it as famous for ſea-actions as any Nation in the world, we ſhall finde, how euen by little and little, as *Hanibal* with Vinegar waſted the *Alpes*, and made a paſſage (where neuer any before was diſcerned) for not himſelfe alone, but a whole Army to paſſe ouer: So our famous and excellent Attempters haue by degrees, man after man, adding ſtep vnto

ſtep, made ſuch a way ouer the whole world, that except the very heart of all, (which as in the Anatomy of mans body, it is not to be found out, or toucht, till a man haue paſt through firſt both all the exteriour and interiour members, and ſo likewiſe of the braine: Nature as it were defending all her moſt excellent workes from euery ordinary aſſault and inuaſion) ſo there is at this day not left any Climate vnſearcht or vndiſcouered, but onely this, which as for its ſite and place, being the middle of the world, and alſo for the excellency of it, may well be ſtiled *The heart of the world*, as the moſt principall and renowned part of it. At which if it be our fortunes to arriue, the worke will be worthy the Doer; and a fayre Iewell for his Crowne, who is the Royall Author and Comforter of ſo great an Attempt, by ſo many Kings and Princes attempted, and yet vnachiued.

And that wee may walke vp this Scale, with as much eaſe and ſafety, as all mortall hope can allow vs, let vs turne backe our eyes and looke into the actions of moſt of the moſt famous & noble Gentlemen which haue gone before vs, and made thoſe moſt fayre and large paths, through which we daily walke: wee ſhall ſee that M. *William Haukins*, the Father of Sir *Iohn Haukins* a man of infinite vertue and great action made his firſt Diſcoueries but to the Southerne Ilands, called the *Grand Canaria*, and found there great Trade, and great Commoditie: which for the benefit might well haue taken vp the reſt of any mans minde (whoſe end had beene

M. *William Haukins* his trauell.

beene wealth and no other) but the Gentleman hauing a more worthy ayme, (though then in the winter and laſt quarter of his age) from thence diſcouered ſome part of the ſmall Ilands which belonged to the Weſt Indies, learnt intelligence of the maine: and out of his iudgement ſaw what was fitteſt both for Traffique and other more materiall Diſcoueries. This (not able to furniſh himſelfe) hee imparted to his moſt worthy Sonne Sir *Iohn Haukins*, and making him rich with his knowledge, ſo armd him for the Enterpriſe, that in the yeare 1562. hee made a Voyage thither, with three ſmall Ships, and but 100. men, and made Diſcouery of the Iland of *Hiſpaniola*, *De Plata*, *Monte Chriſti*, and the Ilands of *Caicos*, where by way of traffique hee made ſuch merchandiſe that hee not onely laded all his owne ſhips, but diuers other Hulkes which he there hyred, and ſo returned home with more wealth and honour then euer any had done before his time. Sir *Iohn Haukins* Trauell.

Yet ſince he had gone not a ſteppe higher then his father had done before him, and made the ſeale no larger nor eaſier for others that ſhould purſue him; out of the excellency of his diſpoſition and loue to his Country, in the yeare 1564. hee betooke himſelfe to the Sea againe, and with a Fleet of foure Ships and 170. men, went againe to the Weſt *Indies*, and in his way did diſcouer the Iland *Sambula*, and other partes of *Affricke*: thence to the Iland called *Sancta Dominica*, ſo to *Margarita*, thence to *Tortuga*, after to *Barbarotta*, Sr *Iohns* ſecond Voyage.

then to the Ilands of *Curaſao*, *Rancharie*, *Rio de la Hacha*, and others, thence to Cape S. *Anthony*, and ſo to the ſandy Ilands: and laſtly, by *Florida*, where he ſhowed that excellency of good nature and rare humanity to certaine diſtreſſed Frenchmen, that the remembrance will liue, whilſt there liues any record of gooodnes, or any thankfulnes in France: and thus he returned home the ſecond time laden with as much wealth and honor, as euer any had done before him, and to this braue Heroicall Scale of Diſcouery, had now added diuers noble and ſpacious Stayres, which albeit might very well haue deterd him from any more trouble and vexation, both conſidering the goods and goodnes he had gotten, and the honorable places, with the fauour of his deareſt Soueraigne.

Sr. *Iohns* third Voyage.

Yet all this not valued with the debt hee owed his Country, he went againe the third time to Sea with a Fleet of Sixe faire Ships, and traded in all ſuch places as he had traded in before: and moreouer diſcouered *Carthagena*, and diuers other Ilands about it, after went to S. *Iohn Vllua*, and other pars bordering vpon *Mexico*, where hee made himſelfe Maiſter of twelue Ships, in value, worth two hundred thouſand pounds, and ſeazed the Iland: But out of his noble nature (conſidering the amity at that time betwixt Spaine and England) reſtored all againe: which, had his ends tended as much to lucre, as his enemies did to perfidie and trechery, he might not onely haue brought

brought home that, but ſixe millions of treaſure more, all which was at his Commandement: thence he ſearched the whole Bay of *Mexico*, and thence went to *Poute Vedra*, and ſo returned home.

In this Diſcouery hee got great perfection of knowledge touching the wonderfull wealth and riches of thoſe Southerne parts, and though hee had done more then any Engliſh man before his time, yet he ſaw there was a ſuperexcellence remaining as it were hidden, and poſſible to bee found out; at which with all his endeauours hee aymed moſt earneſtly, onely he found that a greater ſtrength & a greater induſtry, thē either he was yet maiſter of, or had occaſion to vſe, muſt be imployed in the ſame, and therefore the fourth time he returned vnto the Sea with 27. tall Ships, and 2500. men: But it pleaſed God the deſigne ſhould be preſerued either for ſome other man, or ſome other time, ſo that Sir *Iohn Haukins*, falling ſicke dyed at S. *Iohn de Puertorico*, and by that meanes the great end of the iourney fayled, yet did hee leaue behind him ſuch good examples for imitation, and ſo faire a ſcale for others to aſcend by; that many became his Schollers, and howſoeuer their renownes wanne to themſelues particular names of particular eminence, yet they arriued not beyond him or got a skill that was to him vnacquainted. Sr. *Iohns* fourth Voyage.

Onely that moſt famous and worthy Knight Sir *Francis Drake*, who had (as it is reported) taken Sir *Francis Drakes* trauell.

from

from him the moſt and greateſt part of his breeding, being (as ſome men ſay) for a long time his ordinary houſhold Seruant, and one that had attended him in the ſucceſſe of ſome of his voyages, ſeeing and aquainting himſelfe with the happy rules of ſuch a happy maiſter, betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1572. and diſcouered moſt of the hithermoſt parts of the ſmall Ilands of *America*, and returned home with more knowledge then ſubſtance. and yet with more ſubſtance then might defray the charge of three times ſuch a voyage, by the ſtrength of which ſucceſſe he made him ſelfe fit for the Sea the ſecond time, in the yeare 1577. in which Voyage hee made himſelfe more familiar with all the richeſt parts of the Weſt *Indies*, and with ſome parts of the maine body of the ſame: and ſo returned home with a competent ſubſtance, yet farre inferior to the largenes of his mind, becauſe theſe two firſt attempts ſtill opened to his iudgement matters of much greater hope and renowned conſequence, ſo that the third time againe he put to Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1585. with a full reſolution to doe ſomthing anſwerable to the greatnes of his heart, and the honor of the Nation he challenged, and in this voyage he went about the circumference of the whole World, and returned home with his Ship laden with gold and treaſure, of that infinite and ineſtimable value, that neuer any man before him attained to any ſmall degree in his compariſon, and yet in this vnſpeakeable Iourney for infinite wealth and

Sir *Francis* ſecond Voyage.

Sir *Francis* 3. Voyage.

and infinite labour, (not any mortall man hauing formerly done the like) the experience he gained did ſo farre precede his riches, that hee made it of no value, and knew that there yet remayned that vndiſcouered (at leaſt out of Chriſtian commandement) which would make all hee knew, pittifully poore & of no reckoning: and therefore to achiue this *Magiſteri* or true Philoſophers ſtone, being indeed the mother of all mynes and perfect treaſure, he againe betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1595. with a very goodly Nauy, and many moſt noble and worthy perſonages, admirably well experienced both in Land and Sea ſeruices: but it was not the pleaſure of the euer-liuing God, that by him the worke ſhould be finiſhed, and therefore in this voyage he ſickned, and in the Weſt-*Indies* dyed, ſo that the end of the Iourney being by a two-fold way defeated, as by his death, and the taking of a certaine ſurgeon which belonged to a Ship called the *Salomon*, as alſo by the taking of another Ship called the *Francis*, and by them the whole Voyage diſcouered to the enemy, the reſt of the Fleet was inforced to returne home altogether vnſatisfied.

Now whilſt theſe Gentlemen were thus ſearching the South and South-weſt parts of the world, and had almoſt brought their hopes within a ſtep or two of the higheſt Scale, an honorable emulation raiſed vp diuers other Gentlemen of like vertue and fitneſſe for action, to ſearch into the North and North-weſt Seas, for the finding out

Sr. Hugh Willoughbies trauels to the North.

of the easiest and most safe wayes into the East *Indies*, a place esteemed for riches equall with the former: but in merchandise by much far beyond it, and in this Discouery Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was exceeding well deseruing, who made diuers faire steps to the Scale, and though he perished and died in the action, yet hee left such excellent hopes behind him that many became pursuers of his proiect, amongst whom none is more remarkable and exquisite then that famous worthy Gentleman, Sir *Martin Forbisher* Knight, who by many experiences and intelligences of the state, condition, Climate, and height, of *China*: knew that if a way might by any industry bee found out from the North-west to lead vnto the same, that then it must needs be most short, most easie, & most safe, and that doubtlesse the wealth which would arise by rich Merchandise from thence, would exceed the whole trade of the world beside, nay that the mines, which was hopefull there to bee found, might goe neere to counteruayle the great hopes which were built on the South-west, if not exceed it. And thereupon hauing all those experiences, which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* had left behind, together with his owne knowledge, he betook himselfe to the Sea in the yeare 1576. with two good Ships, and hauing past the faire Iland, and *Swinborne* in Scotland, he came to *Fowlay* in Friesland, thence to *Labrador*, so to the Ilands *Gabriels* and *Bourchers*, where he saw and conferred with many people of that Iland, being a Sauage people, much like

Sir *Martin Forbisher* to China.

like vnto the *Tartars*, with broad faces, flat noſes, and long blacke hayres below their ſhoulders, their attire onely Seale skinnes, nor is there betweene the men and women any difference, more then a few blew ſtreakes downe their cheekes and about their eyes, theſe hee ſaw on the water, not on the land, in certaine ſmall Boates which were made of Seale skinnes, being ſharpe at each end and broad in the bottome, with ſmall wooden keeles made of broad ſplinters, and in ſhape or proportion not much vnlike vnto the Spaniſh Shallops. With theſe people, whom he inticed to come to him by all faire and gentle meanes, and by giuing them certaine thrid poynts and other toyes, in which they infinitely delighted, hee had very much conference, both touching the nature of thoſe Seas, and other occurrents meet for his Diſcouery, by whom he vnderſtood that the yeare time being then ſpent, and the Ice in thoſe places infinitely increaſing, it was at that time impoſſible to attempt further, without moſt aſſured loſſe, which accordingly hee found by his owne experience, and therefore returned homeward by *Trumpets* Iland, and other places which both for victuall and freſh water he found of great conſequence for the furthering of this Diſcouery hereafter.

Now hauing thus erected theſe few ſteps to this much wiſht for Scale, and finding great hope likely to enſue vpon the attempt, hee betooke himſelfe againe to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1577. and taking a better aduantage of the yeare

Sir Martins ſecond Voyage to Catay.

time, passed all the former places, which before he had discouered, and from thence held his course euen vnto the maine of *Catsia*, though with many dangers and interruptions: for not any man that seeketh wayes vnknowne, but must of necessitie many times erre, neither can the iudgement be satisfied by the first superficiall sight of the eye, but by a more serious time to contemplate and meditate vpon the same, discourse euer crowning all actions with perfection. And hence it came that making a longer stay vpon this Coast, then before hee imagined any necessity would haue drawne him, the yeare time so passed on, that hee could by no possible meanes proceed further in the discouery, but was forced to approue what particular profits he could finde in that place to recompence his trauell, finding by the Climat & all other good likelihoods, that of force there must be somthing of great valuation: whereupon, after some curious search of many well experienced men in Mynerall busines (which at that time attended vpon him) hee found at length certaine strange Mynes which yeelded a kinde of blacke shining Ore, both massy and wealthy, which they called the blacke stone, and by such small tryall as that place (with the accommodation of their Shipping) could afford them, they found it a very rich Gold Ore, so that not being able to stay there to refine any great quantitie thereof, as well for the necessitie of the yeare time, as the want of other most necessary prouisions, hee presently laded all his Ships with

Gold Mynes in Cataya.

that

that Ore, being one tall Ship and two ſmaller Barkes: and then taking a man, a woman, and a childe of that Country into his ſhip alſo, hee returned with them home into England, to the much contentment of the Queenes Maieſtie his Soueraigne, and all other aduenturers which had then ſhared in his fortunes: and ſtill he found an increaſe of his hopes, and made his way larger and larger, ſo that the third time hee put forth to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1588. But it pleaſed God that he could not perfect his intent, onely returned home with much wealth, and a great deale of knowledge, which hath ſince beene purſued by diuers worthy Aduenturers, and though not perfited in that exquiſite height and perfection which the greatnes of their mindes and wiſhes aymed at, yet ſtill it gaue that luſtre and ſtrong hope of ſucceſſe in the action, that a very noble and worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Cauendiſh*, led as well by their former attempts and experiences, as alſo by his owne knowledge, drawne from certaine approued aſſurances and intelligences, touching the wonderfull, and almoſt vnexpreſſible wealth of *China*, with great iudgement and aduice of many moſt excellent Seamen, ingaged himſelfe into this worthy diſcouery, and finding many hard difficulties in the North-weſt paſſage, by good aduice reſolued to try the contrary, which is the South-weſt, knowing that of neceſſitie thoſe lines muſt in the end meet in one period: And therefore with all good accommodations he betooke himſelfe to

Sr Martines third Voyage.

Mr Thomas Cauendiſh his Trauell.

the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1586. and passing the *Grand Canaries*, came to *Cape Verde*, and thence to the Tropicke Line, discouering all the hithermost parts of the East Indies; and from thence attained the very maine and body of *China*, where he fraught his Ships with that wealth (as Cloth of Gold, Tyssue, Veluets, Sattens, Damaskes, and a world of other commodities of no lesse value) that it is thought, excepting *Drake*, not any Englishman euer returned with the like wealth, insomuch that it set a world of noble hearts on fire, to enter into the like action.

But hee hauing compassed an end of his profit, (but not of his experience) refused to returne back againe by one and the same way, but keeping his course forward, went round about the whole Circumference of the earth; and in the end came into England without any abatement of the great substance hee had formerly attained, to the infinite ioy of all his friends, the great honour of the Kingdome, and the much admiration of all forraine Nations.

But did this Experience giue him a full satisfaction, or shew that end to his designes, that hee might with his honour or reputation say with *Hercules*, *Ne plus vltra?* No surely, but after a cleane contrary manner, opened vnto him such a fayre way to greater glory and renowne, that he accounted this neyther worthy of his boast, nor fit in any small degree to contayne the least part of his actions: being in comparison of those things which

hee

hee heard there related, (and indeede not farre remoued from that Continent) but poore, base and beggarly.

The glory of which famous action so inticed him, that the second time he went to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1591. so accommodated with all necessary prouisions, both of men, munition, and victuals, that not any Gentleman euer went forth (in his owne particular) better or more brauely prouided. But it pleased God (who is the strength and guide of these actions) not to marke him out for this great worke: for in this Voyage hee sickned and dyed, whose greatest directions liuing inclosed in his owne brest, the Voyage queld, and his ships returned home againe for England, but the infinite profit which hath sprung from his example may be beheld in our East Indian Trade, the like whereof I thinke no Nation in the world can boast, being of all other the wealthiest, the fruitfullest, and the most certaine, affording vs not onely a nurcery of Merchants and Sea-men, but such an inuincible strength of Shipping, and other warlike acoustrements, that any Nation vnder the Sunne may tremble to offend vs.

M. *Cauendish* his second Voyage

To these Discoueries I could adde the Discouery of *Virginia*, by the euer memorable and valiant Knight Sir *Richard Grinuile*, and the Plantation there: which doubtlesse promiseth and already restoreth much benefit to our Kingdome, hauing continued there almost from the yeare 1585. till this houer; and how euen in that Discouery hee both

Sr *Richard Grinuile* his Discouery of Virginia.

both heard and vnderstood of the incomparable and not to be equald wealth which yet lay hidden in the South parts of *America.*

But I feare I haue troubled your eares already too much with my tedious digression, which is not altogether vaine and impertinent, since by it you may see how euen from the infancy of our English trauell, euery man hath had a noble ambition, and most probable assurances of good hope to attaine a height of honor and wealth, which yet rests vnatta ned: At which questionlesse our Generall bends his ayme, being diuers wayes wooed and induced thereunto, more then any Englishman whatsoeuer, both in respect of his former experience (at this day not to be paralleld) his wisdome, learning, and conference, with the experience of plaees he hath formerly held, that it is impossible any thing of note should bee hidden from him: Therefore to reconcile those things already written, with the Relation I intend to pursue, you shall vnderstand that whatsoeuer hath beene done formerly by any of those already rehearsed, or by any other, whether English, Spanish, Dutch, French, or any other Nation of Christendome, all their knowledges and experiences haue liberally beene brought to his remembrance; Loue, Dutie, his place of Authoritie, or the chance of Warre, tendering the same vnto him as a rent due to his noble minde and actions. And aboue all an English Knight, Sr *Robert Dudley*, was an especial man that long since both from his experience at sea (hauing consumed

Sir Walter Rauleigh.

Sir Robert Dudley.

consumed infinite wealth and much time in these discoueries) as also by meanes of certaine Letters which he had entercepted from the Spaniards and taken in his Trauells, gaue our Generall a strong assurance, that yet there remained out of the hands of all the Kings and Princes in Christendome, in the South partes of *America*, the very Magazine of all rich Mettalls, and such an Empire as whosoeuer shall haue the fortune to conquer it, shall so darken all the actions either of *Cortez* or *Pisaro*, that nothing but pouerty will appeare in their deeds, neither *Mexico* nor *Peru* bee worthy to bee compared with it, and what Prince soeuer shall possesse it, shall be Lord of more gold, of a more beautifull Empire, and of more Cities and people then either the King of Spaine or the great Turke. At this questionlesse our hopes promise that his noble ends doe bend, for being full as great, and hauing beene much greater then any man whatsoeuer of our nation that hath followed the like course, to what should his great hart look? or what should hee dedicate to so gratious and mercifull a King as hee enioyeth, but the very toppe and Garland of all Heroyicall actions? But in as much as yet nothing is done worthy relation, because we are not yet arriued at the hithermost end of our designes, all our successe remayning in hope, and least my too much loue might make me too saucy in Propheſie, I will leaue all to his holy will which gouernes all; onely I will acquaint you with some particulars touching the

generall gouernment of our Fleete, which although other men doubtleſſe in their Voyages haue in ſome meaſure obſeru'd, yet in all the great Volumes which haue beene written touching Voyages, there is no preſident of ſo godly, ſeuere and Martiall gouernment, which not onely in it ſelfe is laudable and worthy imitation, but alſo fit to bee written and ingrauen in euery mans Soule, that couets to doe honor to his King and Country in theſe or the like attempts: The true Coppy of which Lawes, Articles, and eſpeciall Commandements, are theſe which heere after follow; and at this preſent we obſerue.

Orders

Orders to bee obſerued by the *Commanders of the Fleete, and land* Companies, vnder the charge and conduct of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, *bound for the South parts of America* or elſe where. Giuen at *Plimouth* in *Deuon.* the third of *May.* 1617.

Irſt, becauſe no action nor Enterpriſe can proſper (be it by Sea or Land) without the fauour and aſſiſtance of Almighty God, the Lord and ſtrength of Hoaſts and Armies, you ſhall not fayle to cauſe Diuine Seruice to beread in your Shippe morning and euening, in the morning before Dinner, and at night before Supper, or at leaſt (if there be interruption by foule weather) once the day, prayſing God euery night with ſinging of a Pſalme at the ſetting of the Watch.

Secondly, you ſhall take eſpeciall care that

God be not blaſphemed in your Ship, but that after admonition giuen, if the offenders doe not refraine themſelues, you ſhall cauſe them of the better ſort to be fined out of their aduentures, by which courſe, if no amendment bee found, you ſhall acquaint me withall: For if it be threatned in the Scriptures, that *The Curſe ſhall not depart from the houſe of the Swearer*, much leſſe from the Ship of the Swearer.

Thirdly, no man ſhall refuſe to obey his Officer in all that he is commaunded, for the benefit of the Iourney: no man (being in health) refuſe to wayte his turne as he ſhall be directed: the Saylors by the Maiſter and Boatſwaine: the Landmen by their Captaine, Liefetenant and others.

You ſhall make in euery Ship two Captaines of the watch, who ſhall make choyce of two Soldiers euery night to ſearch betweene the Decks, that no fire nor candle light be carried about the Ship, after the watch ſet, nor that any Candles be burning in any Caben without a Lanthorne, and that neither but while they are to make themſelues ready, for there is no danger ſo ineuitable as the Ships firing, which may alſo as well happen by taking of Tobacco betweene the Decks, & therefore forbidden to all men but aloft the vpper Decke.

You ſhall cauſe the Land-men to learne the names and places of the ropes, that they may aſſiſt the Sailors in their labours vpon the Decks, though they cannot goe vp to the tops and yards.

You ſhall traine and inſtruct your Saylers, (ſo many as ſhall bee found fit) as you doe your Land-men, and regiſter their names in the Liſts of your Companies, making no difference of Profeſſions; but that all bee eſtemed Saylers and all Souldiers, for your Troupes will bee very weake when you come to Land, without the aſſiſtance of your Sea-faring men.

You ſhall not giue chaſe, or ſend aboard any Shippe, but by order from the Generall: And if you come neere any Shippe in your Courſe, if ſhee bee belonging to any Prince or State in league or amity with his Maieſty, you ſhall not take any thing from them by force, vpon paine of puniſhment as a Pirate, although in manifeſt extremity or want you may, (agreeing for the Price) relieue your ſelues with things neceſſary (giueing bond for the ſame) prouided that it bee not to the diſfurniſhing of any ſuch Shippe, whereby the Owner or Merchants bee endangered for the Shippe or goods.

You ſhall euery night fall a ſterne the Generalls Shippe, and follow his light, receiuing inſtructions in the Morning what courſe to hould, and if you ſhall at any time bee ſeperated by foule weather, you ſhall receiue certaine Billettes ſealed vppe, the firſt to bee opened on this ſide the North Cape, (if there bee cauſe) the ſecond to bee opened

at the South Cape: the third, after you ſhall paſſe 23. degrees, and the fourth from the height of Cape *de Vert*.

If you diſcouer any ſaile at Sea, either to windward or to lee-ward of the Admirall, or if any two or three of our Fleete, ſhall diſcouer any ſuch ſaile which the Admirall cannot diſcerne: If ſhee be a great Ship and but one, you ſhall ſtrike your maine top-ſaile, and hoyſt it againe ſo often as you ſhal iudge it to be 100. Tunnes of burthen, as if you iudge her to be 200. Tunnes to ſtrike and hoyſe twice, if 300. thrice, and ſo anſwerable to her greatnes.

If you diſcerne a ſmall Ship, you ſhall doe the like with your fore top-ſaile, but if you diſcouer many great Ships, you ſhall not onely ſtrike your maine top-ſaile often, but put out your Enſigne in the maine top, and if ſuch Ships or Fleet goe large before the winde, you ſhall alſo (after your ſignes giuen) goe large, and ſtand as any of the Flet doth, I meane no longer then that you may iudge the Admirall and the reſt haue ſeene your ſignes and your ſo ſtanding. And if you went large at the time of the Diſcouery, you ſhall hale off your ſheats for a little time, and then goe large againe, that the reſt may know that you goe large, to ſhew vs that the Ships or Fleet diſcouered keep that courſe, ſo you ſhall doe if the Ships or Fleet diſcouered haue their tacks aboard, namely if you had alſo your tacks aboard at the time of the diſcouery, you ſhall beare vp for a little time and after

ter hale your ſheat oft againe to ſhewe vs what courſe the Ship or Fleete holds.

If you diſcouer any Ship or Fleete by night, if the Ship or Fleete be to windward of you, and you to windeward of the Admirall, you ſhall preſently beare vp to giue vs knowledge: but if you thinke you might ſpeake with her, then you ſhall keepe your loofe and ſhoote off a peece of Ordnance to giue vs knowledge thereby.

For a generall rule, let no man preſume to ſhoote off any Piece of Ordinance, but in diſcouering a Ship or Fleete by night, or by being in danger of the enemy, or in danger of fire, or in danger of ſinking, it may be vnto vs all a moſt certaine intelligence of ſome matter of importance, and you ſhall make vs know the difference by this, for if you giue chaſe, and being neere a Ship, you ſhoote to make her ſtrike, wee ſhall ſee and know you ſhoote to that end (if it be by day) if by night, we ſhall then know that you haue ſeene a Shippe or Fleete more then our owne; and if you ſuſpect wee doe not heare the firſt piece, then you may ſhoote a ſecond, but not otherwiſe, and you muſt take almoſt a quarter of an hower betweene your two pieces: If you bee in danger by a leake (I meane in preſent danger) you ſhall ſhoote two pieces preſently one after another: And if in danger of fire, three pieces preſently one after another.

In foule Weather euery man ſhall fit his ſayles to keepe company with the reſt of the Fleete, and not runne ſo farre a head by day, but that he may

fall

fall a sterne the Admirall before night in case wee should be set vpon by Sea, the Captaine shall appoint sufficient company to assist the Gunners, after which (if the fight require it) the Cabens betweene the Decks shall bee taken downe, all beds and sacks imployed for Bulwarks; the Musketiers of euery Ship shall bee diuided vnder Captaines, or other Officers, some for the fore-Castell, others for the waste, the rest for the poope, where they shall abide (if they bee not otherwise directed) the Gunners shall not shoot any great Ordnance at other distance then poynt blanke. An Officer or two shall bee appointed to take care that no loose pouder bee carried betweene the Decks, neere any linstocke, or match in hand: you shall saw diuers Hogs-heads in two parts, and filled with water, set them aloft the Decks: you shall deuide your Carpenters, some in the hold, (if any shot come betweene winde and water) and the rest betweene the Decks, with plates of lead, plugs, with all things necessary layd by them: you shall also lay by your tubs of water, certaine wet blankets to cast vpon and choke any fire, the Maister and Boat-swaine shall appoint a certaine number of Sailers to euery saile, and to euery such company a Maisters mate, Boat-swaines Mate, or quarter Maister, so as when euery man knowes his charge and place, things may be done without noyse or confusion, and no man to speake but the Officers: As for example, if the Maister or his Mate bid heaue out the maine

maine Top-ſaile, the Maiſters mate, Boat-ſwains mate, or quarter Maiſter which hath charge of that ſaile, ſhall with his company performe it without calling out to others, and ſo for the fore-ſaile, fore top-ſaile, ſprit-ſaile, and the reſt: the Boat-ſwaine himſelfe taking no particular charge of any Saile, but ouerlooking all, and ſeeing euery one doe his duty.

No man ſhall bord a Ship of the enemy without order, becauſe the loſſe of a Ship to vs is of more importance, then of ten to the enemy, as alſo by one mans bording all our Fleet may be ingaged, it being a great diſhonour to looſe the leaſt of our Fleet. Euery Ship being vnder the lee of the enemy ſhall labour to recouer the wind, if the Admirall indeauour it, and we find an enemy to leeward of vs, the whole Fleet ſhall follow the Admirall, Vice-Admirall, or other leading Ships within Muſquet ſhot of the enemy, giuing ſo much liberty to the leading Ships after her broad ſide diſcouered, ſhe may ſtay and trim her ſailes, then is the ſecond Ship to giue her ſide, and the third and fourth, which done they ſhall all take as the firſt Ship, and giuing the enemy the other ſide ſhall keepe him vnder a perpetuall volley: Thus muſt you doe to the windermoſt Ship of the enemy, which you ſhall batter in pieces, or force her to beare vp and intangle the reſt falling foule one of another to their great confuſion.

If the Admirall giue chaſe and bee head-moſt man, the next Ship ſhall take vp his Boat if other

order bee not giuen: or if any other Ship bee appointed to giue chase, the next Ship, if the chasing Ship haue a boat at her sterne, shall take her vp: if any make a Ship to strike, hee shall not enter her till the Admirall come vp.

The Musketiers deuided into certaine quarters of the Ship shall not deliuer their shot but at such distances as their Commander shall direct them: you shall take a speciall care for the keeping of the Ship cleane betweene the Decks, to haue your Ordnance in order and not cloyd with trunkes, and chests. Let those that haue prouision of victualls, deliuer it to the Steward, and euery man put his apparrell in canuase Clokebags, except some few Chests which doe not pester the Ship: Euery one that vseth any weapon of fire, bee it Musket or other Piece, shall keepe it cleane, and if hee bee not able to amend it being out of order, hee shall presently acquaint his Officer therewith who shall command the Armorer to amend it.

No man shall keepe any feasting or drinking betweene meales, nor drinke any healths on the Ships prouision: Euery Captaine by his Purser, Steward, or other Officer shall take a weekely account how the Victualls wast: The Steward shall not deliuer any Candles to any priuate man, or to any priuate vse.

Whosoeuer shall steale from his fellowes, either apparrell or any thing else, shall be punished as a thiefe, or if any one steale any victualls, either by breaking into the hold, or otherwise, hee shall receiue

receiue the puniſhment of a thiefe and the murtherer of his fellowes.

There is no man ſhall ſtrike any Officer, be hee Captaine, Lieftenant, Enſigne, Sergeant, Corporall of the Field, a quarter Maiſter, nor the Maiſter of any Ship, Maiſters mate, Boat-ſwaine, or quarter Maiſter, I ſay no man ſhall offer any violence to any of theſe, but the Supreame Officer to the inferior, in time of Seruice vpon paine of death: No priuate man ſhall ſtrike one another vpon paine of receiuing ſuch puniſhment as a Marſhall Court ſhall thinke him worthy of.

No man ſhall play at Cards or Dice, either for his Apparill or Armes vpon paine of being diſarmed, & made a Swabber; and whoſoeuer ſhall ſhew himſelfe a coward vpon any landing or otherwiſe, hee ſhall beeidiſarmed, and made a Labourer and carrier of victualls for the reſt.

No man ſhall land any men in any forraigne parts, without order from the Generall, the Sergeant Mayor or other chiefe Officer, vpon paine of death; and whereſoeuer wee ſhall haue cauſe to land, no Man ſhall force any Woman, bee ſhee Chriſtian or Heathen vpon paine of death: And you ſhall take eſpeciall care when God ſhall ſuffer vs to land in the *Indies*, not to eat any fruits vnknowne, ſuch fruits as you doe not find eaten by birds on the tree or beaſts vnder the tree you ſhall auoyd.

You ſhall not ſleepe on the ground nor eat any new fleſh till it bee ſalted, two or three houres,

which otherwiſe, will breed a moſt dangerous fluxe, ſo will the eating of ouer fat hoggs or Turkies: you ſhall alſo haue a great care, that you ſwim not in any Riuers but where you ſee the Indians ſwin, becauſe moſt of the Riuers 'are full of *Allegators*: you ſhall not take any thing from any Indian by force, for from thenceforth we ſhall neuer be releeued; but 'you muſt vſe them with all courteſie. And for trading or exchanging with them it muſt be done by one or two of euery Ship for all the reſt, and the price to be directed by the Cape Merchant, for otherwiſe all 'our commodities will bee of ſmall price, and greatly to our hinderance.

For other orders on the Land we will eſtabliſh them (when God ſhall ſend vs thither) by generall conſent, in the meane time I will value euery mans honor according to their degree and valor, and taking care for the ſeruice of God and proſperity of our enterpriſe.

When the Admirall ſhall hang out a Flag or Enſigne on the Miſſen ſhrouds, you ſhall know it to be a Flag of Counſaile to come aboard.

A Reference of the Voyage to *the Directions.*

BY these Orders and Commandedements, you may see to what Coast wee are bound, and namely to the South parts of *America*, and no doubt to the onely best part therof: For as all the Springs and Riuers in the world haue but one head, namely, the Sea: so it is thought all the wealthy Mynes in the world haue but one Soueraigne, which is an Empire placed in these parts, and that is the great Empire of *Guiana*, ruled by the great Emperour *Inga*: of the great wealth and riches whereof *Francisco Lopez* and others thus report; That all the vessels of the Emperours house, Tables, and Kitchen were of Siluer and Gold, and the very meanest of all of Siluer and Copper, for the strength and hardnesse of the mettall: That in his Wardrobe were hollow Statues of gold, which seemed gyants, and Figures in proportion and bignesse of all the Beasts, Birds, Trees, and Hearbs, that the earth bringeth forth in pure Gold also, and

Of *Guyana*, and the wealth

and of all the Fiſhes that the Sea and waters of that Empyre breedeth. Alſo there was Ropes, Budgets, Cheſts, and Troughs of Gold and Siluer; great heaps of Billets of Gold, which ſeemed wood marked out to burne; nay, that there was nothing in all that Empire (the moſt flouriſhing of the whole world) whereof there was not a counterfeit in pure Gold.

Beſides, there was ſeene in a certaine Iland neare the Emperours Court, a Garden of pleaſure, in which was all kinde of Garden-hearbs, flowers and trees, of Gold and Siluer. As alſo in other places diuers great infinits of Gold and ſiluer vnwrought, as in one place to the value of fifty two thouſand Markes of pure Siluer, and one Million and three hundred twenty and ſixe thouſand and fiue hundred *Peſoes* in Gold.

A very ſtrange cuſtome.

Now it is to be vnderſtood that all this wealth belonged but to one Emperour: for the cuſtome of the Country is, that whoſoeuer dyeth hath all his Treaſure buryed with him, ſo that euen from the firſt Ruler to the Emperour now liuing, it is thought no leſſe Treaſure will be found in euery Monument; which how vnſpeakable it is, I leaue to iudgement.

Martines his teſtimony, and firſt Chriſtian that ſaw *Guyana*.

And this doth alſo witneſſe *Martines*, a Spanyard, who liued ſeauen Moneths in the great Citie *Manoa* (which hee called *El Dorado*, the place of gold) with the great Emperour *Inga*, and ſaw with his eyes what *Lopez* had written. And further, he did affirme of himſelfe, that when hee firſt entred in-

to that Citie, (which for buildings, state and popularitie, and all other outward excellencies, hee thought the goodliest in the whole world) it was neare noone, and then they vncouered his face (for in his whole trauell hee was led by the Indians blindfold before) and hee trauelled all that day till darke night, and the next day from Sunne-rise till Sunne-set, directly forward within the Citie, before hee came to the Emperours Court which expresseth a masse of buildings farre beyond our apprehensions.

But here it will be obiected by the curious, that without all question if this were possible to be so, that the Conquest thereof had beene attempted many yeares agoe, and that the Spanyard who hath got *Peru* and *Mexico*, would not haue slept in a Designe of this great consequence: Or if he had, that then these knowledges would haue inflamed all the great Spirits of Christendome to haue ioyned their forces together in so worthy a Conquest. And surely the Obiection is true, nor hath eyther the Spanyard or other Princes beene sloathfull in this attempt, though it hath pleased God their labours haue not hitherto taken effect. For first, the Marquesse of *Pescaro* imployed *Oreliano* about the Discouery of this Empire in the yeare 1542. and hee was the first that found out the Riuer of *Amazons*, but failed in his first purpose.

A curious Obiection answered.

Oreliano the 1. attempter for *Guyana*.

After him *Ordace*, who was Knight of the order of S*t*. *Iago*, did attempt the same designe, vnder whom *Martines* (before mentioned) was maister

Ordace the 2. attempter.

of

of the Munition, this *Ordace* was ſlaine by a mutiny vpon the Coaſt of *Guiana*, with all ſuch as likewiſe fauoured him; by reaſon whereof the attempt fayled, and few or none of the Company returned, beeing ſixe hundred foote, and thirty horſe.

Pedro de Oſua, the third attemptor.

After the death of *Ordace*, *Pedro de Oſua* a Knight vndertooke the attempt, and hauing ſpent much time and ſearch in the Riuer *Amazons*, and wearied his ſoldiers, was alſo by a mutiny ſtird vp by one *Agiri*, a man of meane quality, put to the ſword, and with him all ſuch as loued him.

Agiri the fourth attemptor.

Then *Agiri* being chiefe, tooke on him the attempt; but not being able by that Riuer to finde any paſſage to *Guiana*, he returned back, and committing diuers rebellious outrages, was in the end ouerthrowne in *Nueuo reigno*, and finding no way to eſcape, firſt ſlew his Children to ſaue them from defamation, and after himſelfe.

Ieronimo Ortal de Saragoſa, the fift attemptor.

After him ſucceeded in this enterpriſe *Ieronimo Ortal de Saragoſa*, but failing of his entrance was caſt on a contrary Coaſt, and ſo proceeded no further.

Don Pedro de Siluas, the ſixt attemptor.

Then followed *Don Pedro de Siluas*, but hee alſo entring by the Riuer *Amazons*, was by thoſe warlike Woemen defeated, and but ſeauen of his Company eſcaped, whereof but two onely returned.

Pedro Hernandez, the ſeuenth attemptor.

Then came *Pedro Hernandez de Serpa*, and vndertooke the action, but marching by Land to the

the Riuer *Orenoque*, was met by an Army of the *Indians* and ouerthrowne, ſo that of his whole power returned but eighteene perſons.

This ouerthrow heard of the *Adalantado*, *Don Gonzales Cemenes de Caſada* vndertooke the action, and ſought his paſſage by the Riuer which is called *Papamene*, but he alſo, fayling in the true entrance, returned with the loſſe of much labour and coſt: This *Gonzales* gaue his Daughter in marriage to a very braue and ſtoute Spaniard (but a little perfidious) called *Bereo*, binding him by his oath and honour to purſue the Action to his laſt ſubſtance, or the loſſe of his life, which *Bereo* vndertooke; and all be it hee had the experience of all thoſe which had gone before, and of diuers others, and was well perſwaded of their errours and miſtakings, yet he fayled as much as any other, nor euer could come to any true light thereof till hee got conference with an antient King of that Countrey called *Carapana*. This *Bereo* was after taken Priſoner by Sir *VValter Rauleigh*, our noble Generall at Trinidado, from whom he exacted much of that hath beene formerly written in the yeare of our Lord 1595. at which time *Sir VValter* attempted the diſcouery of Guiana, and proceeded further therein (being but himſelfe and one hundred ſoſſowers of all ſorts) then euer any man had done before; he entred by one of the maine branches of *Orenoque*, being nine in number which fall out of the North ſide, and ſeauen out of the South, and paſſed the Countrey of the *Tiuitinas*, which are

Gonzales Cemenes, the eight attemptor.

Anthonio Bereo the ninth attemptor.

Bereo taken Priſoner.

Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* firſt Diſcouerer of Guiana.

Of the Tiuitinas.

people that in the Sommer dwell in houſes on the ground, but in the Winter, vpon the tops of trees.

Of the Riuer Amana,

Thence he came into the goodly Riuer of *Amana*, on whoſe borders he ſaw grow aboundance of fruit Trees, good and pleaſant to eat, which was a very great reliefe to his Company when their victualls were ſpent, and ſuch ſtrange plants and flowers as was moſt wonderfull.

Of the Arwacas.

Then hee went to a Towne of the *Arwacas*, where hee found reliefe of victualls, and other neceſſaries, and a moſt delicate and ſweet Country, and in leſſe then fifteene dayes after hee came to deſcry the mountaines of *Guiana*: thence he went to the Towne of *Toparimaca* an Indian Caſiquy, which Towne is called *Arwacas*, and there feaſted, was refreſhed, and got a Pilot to bring him to *Guiana*; ſo that thence hee paſſed by the Iland *Aſſapano*, and the Iland *Icoana*: thence to the Ile *Ocaywita*, whence hee ſent two *Guianians* to tell the Lord of that Country of his comming, ſo he paſſed by the plaines of the *Samay*, which reach to *Cumana* and *Caracas*; thence hee went vp to *Aromaia*, which was the Country of *Morequito*, that was formerly ſlaine by *Berreo*, where in the Port thereof hee anchored, and the King of *Aromaia* came a foote, vnto him, being fourteene Engliſh miles, and brought him all ſorts of prouiſions, with this King (beeing a man of an hundred and tenne yeares old) Sir *Walter* diſcourſed in priuate, and vnderſtood that Country to bee a

The Iland Aſſapano, and others.

Sir *Walters* conference with the King of Aromaia.

part

part of *Guiana*, and withall he learnd from him the waies & paſſages to *Manoa*, the ſtrength & gouernment of the great Empire, and laſtly, the nature & diſpoſition of the people, and what Nations and Countries were aduerſe vnto them. After this diſcourſe Sir *Walter* gaue him leaue to depart, the old man promiſing him vpon his returne, all things neceſſary that hee ſhould want: Thence Sir *Walter* went to view the famous Riuer *Caroli*, and ſo to to the Iland *Caiama*: thence to *Canuria*, where he had conference with the *Caſſique* therof, and from him learned alſo more of the ſtate of *Guiana*, and of the great wealth, and of certaine Siluer Mynes, which were then vpon the borders of that Riuer, where hee then anchored, and that alſo hee was then very neere vnto *Macureguarai* the firſt ciuill Towne of *Guiana*: But now the time of the yeare being paſt, and the Riuers beginning to riſe and breake forth, hee could aſcend no further vpward by water, yet hee ſent diuers eſpeciall Gentlemen of good iudgement ouer the land, who diſcouered a great part of that Country, & himſelfe in perſon diuers places of eſpeciall account alſo, amongſt which hee beheld the wonderfull ſtrange fall of waters which fell from the Riuer *Caroli*, being about ten or twelue ouer-falls, euery one higher then another aboue the height of an ordinary Church ſteeple: but touching the excellency of the Country, the beauty, riches, ſweet ayre, and plenty of all things neceſſary for pleaſure, as deere, foule, fiſh, and other commodities no Nation in

The great riuer Caroli.

Diſcouery of Siluer Mynes.

The excellency of thoſe bordering countries.

the world could exceed it, and in this place hee found diuers very precious ſtones, and other Minerall things of great value, heere alſo he ſaw the great Lake of *Caſſipa*, from which in the Summer time is gathered great aboundance of grains of pure gold, and tooke alſo a full ſuruay of many other Nations adioyning to both ſides of that Riuer, but by this time the Riuers grew to an extraordinary height aboue their bankes, ſo as hee was compeld to proceed no further in the attempt at that time, but returned backe vnto his Shippes by the Eaſterly Coaſt, diſcouering all ſuch Nations as on that ſide they had not beheld, and in this returne he had conference with diuers Kings and Caſſiques of thoſe Nations, whom with his vertue, wiſedome, clemency, and noble carriage, he ſo wan vnto him, that they offered him all the aide and aſſiſtance (to any attempt he ſhould take in hand) that either their liues or eſtates were able to accompliſh; withall, giuing him an accompt for the defects of other mens attempts vpon that Country, and ſhewing him the ſafe and readieſt way how he might heereafter make himſelfe Maiſter of the ſame, with diuers other cautions of great conſequence, and heere alſo he got ſome ſtore of gold, of gold Oare, and other iewels: hence hee came into the Country of the Caſſique *Putÿma* who ſhewed him a wonderfull great Myne of Gold in manner of a Rock or hard golden ſtones, which without eſpeciall ſtrong engines which they wanted, was not to bee pierſt:

The great Lake of *Caſſipa*.

Of gold mines

Hence

Hence hee came into another branch of the Riuer of *Orenoque*, called *Winicapora*, where hee beheld a mountaine of Christall, which to their eyes appeared like a white Church Tower of a most exceeding height: where also he saw and heard the greatest fall of water that any part of the world can produce. And in this place hee was assured there was many rich Diamonds and other precious stones of inestimable value, which were to be beheld a great way off. But the yeare time being spent, the ouer-flow of waters comming, and the way much impassible, at that time he would not come neare vnto it: here hee receiued a great number of Spleene-stones, and other wealth, besides much prouision of food and other necessaries. Here also he got further intelligence, and further assurances of ayd, if he should attempt any thing. Hence he came backe to *Assapano*, and thence with much danger to *Trinidado*, where hee found his ships, the sight and ioy whereof hardly any can expresse that hath not tryed the same hazard; and so thence returned home for England.

Of a Mountaine of Christall.

Neyther hath this Attempt beene approued onely by the Spanyard and English (as is before rehearsed) but hath also beene taken in hand by diuers braue spirits of France, as *Mounseir Villiures* and diuers others, which were here very tedious to repeate: but they all likewise fayled therein. For making their way by the Riuer *Amazons*, they were euer crost in their purpose,

Attempts by the French, for Guiana.

and could finde no certaine entrance into that wealthy Empire: yet notwithstanding, in that Riuer, and in the branches thereof they found great trade of Gold, which came from the borders of *Guiana*, and so euer returned home very wealthy, together with other rich merchandise of great estimation.

Thus you may see this *El Dorado*, or golden seate, hath beene sought by many worthy Spanyards, one Noble Englishman, and diuers Frenchmen, yet none so successfull as the English, which makes me Prophetiquely suppose, that the glory of the action is reserued for vs only, and the Kingdome such a Paragon and rich stone as shall adorne no crowne but the crowne of King *Iames*.

Hope of good hap.

The rest I leaue to their iudgement which shall reade what hath beene formerly written of it, or else these few protestations which doe follow.

First, Sir *Walter Rauleigh* himselfe protesteth from his owne sight and knowledge, that vpon this maine Riuer in which he sailed, whose branches doe runne and diuide into diuers Nations and Countries, aboue two thousand miles to the East and West, and eight hundred miles South and North, a man may see as many seuerall Kingdomes and Prouinces as may satisfie any industrious iudgement whatsoeuer; and of them, the most, eyther rich in Gold or in other Merchandise: that in this place the Souldier may fight for Gold, and pay himselfe in stead of

Sir Walters protestation touching the wealth of Guyana.

pence

pence with plates of gold a foot broad: that the Commanders which ſhoot at honor and abundance, may finde there more beautifull Cities, more Temples adorned with Golden Images, more Sepulchers filled with Treaſure, then eyther was found in *Mexico* or *Peru*: and that the ſhining glory of this Conqueſt would eclypſe all the beames of the Spaniſh Nation.

Alſo hee ſaith, there is no Country which yeeldeth more pleaſure to the Inhabitants, for the delights of Hunting, Hawking, Fiſhing, Fowling, and the reſt, then theſe Lands which hee ſaw did. They haue alſo ſo many plaines, cleare Riuers, abundance of Pheaſants, Partridges, Quailes, Rayles, Cranes, Herons, and all other Fowle: Deere of all ſorts, Porkes, Hares, Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, and diuers other ſorts of Beaſts eyther for chaſe or foode, that no Nation of the world can exceede them.

And to conclude, hee ſaith, that both for health, good Ayre, pleaſure and riches, it is not to be equald by any Region eyther in the Eaſt or Weſt: and that there is in it great ſtore of Brafill-wood, and diuers Berryes which dye a moſt perfect Crimſon and Carnation; and for painting, not all France, Italy, nor the Eaſt-Indies yeeld any ſuch, for the more the skinne is waſhed, the fairer the colour appeareth.

Alſo there is great ſtore of Cotton, of Silke, of Balſamum, and of thoſe kindes moſt excellent, and neuer knowne in *Europe*. There are all

all ſorts of Gummes, of Indian Pepper, beſides what the Country may afford inwardly, which hee had not leaſure to ſearch, is yet vnknowne. Alſo the Soyle is ſo excellent and ſo full of Riuers, that it will beare Sugar, Ginger, and all commodities that the Weſt-Indies hath.

Eaſines for Nauigation.

Now for the eaſineſſe of the Nauigation, hee ſaith it may be ſayled in ſixe weekes thither, and in ſixe weekes backe againe: and by the way neyther be ſhoare, enemies coaſt, rockes, nor ſands; all which other Voyages are ſubiect vnto.

Alſo hee ſaith, the beſt time to ſayle from England thither, is in Iuly, becauſe the Summer in *Guiana* is in October, Nouember, December, Ianuary, February, and March, and ſo ſhipping may returne from thence in Aprill, and arriue at home in England, in Iune; and by that meanes neuer be ſubiect to winter weather, eyther comming, going, or ſtaying, which no doubt is an excellent comfort to all men that ſhall vndertake the Action.

And thus much touching his worthy and noble Relation, who being an eye-witneſſe, would not for his honour and vertues ſake abuſe his Soueraigne with vntruths.

The teſtimony of the Spaniards for the wealth of Guiana.

Now let vs ſee what the Spanyards ſay of this rich Kingdome. Firſt, *Alonſo*, a chiefe Gouernour in the *Grand Canaria*, ſaith; that there was a Land newly diſcouered, called *Nueua Dorada*, in which was abundance of Gold, and wonderfull riches aboue imagination: that the courts

to

to fall with it, was fifty leagues to the winde-ward to the *Margarita.*

Againe hee saith in another affirmation, that in *Nueuo Dorado* lately found out there was gold in that abundance, as the like hath neuer formerly beene heard of, nor was any part of the world to be compared with it; and the like affirmeth *Domingo de Vera* who was Campe Maister and Generall for *Anthony Bereo* in this Discouery, and no lesse saith *Rodrigo de Caranca* Register for the Sea, and many others: So that to conclude your trouble and the tediousnes of my weary discourse, this Empire is that rich *Magazany* which yet hath her Maidenhead neuer sackt, turn'd, nor wrought, the face of the earth hath not beene turnd, nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance, The graues haue not beene opened for Gold, the Mines not broken with the sledge or pickaxe, nor their Images puld downe out of their Temples. It hath neuer beene entred by any army of strength, and neuer conquered or possessed by any Christian Prince: Besides by the report of all former Discouerers, especially our Generall, it is so defensible and easie to bee kept from the assaults of any inuaders, that if two Forts bee builded in one of the Prouinces which he beheld and tooke especiall note of; the flood setteth in so neere the banke where the channell also lyeth that no Ship can passe vp, but within a pikes length, of the artillery, first of the one, and afterwards of the other, which two Forts he supposeth will bea sufficient guard, both

The conclusion

both to the Empire of *Inga*, and to one hundred other seuerall Kingdomes, all lying within the great Riuer of *Orenoque*, euen to the Citty of *Quito* in *Peru*.

Of this Empire if it shall please God to make the King our Maister Soueraigne, what honor and reward it will bring him and his Subiects may easily bee coniectured by what is before written; and since it is or may bee vndertaken by his owne vassaile, and one who is bound in extraordinary bonde more then euery common Subiect, to spend the vttermost of his life in the same, no doubt but hee will effect it with that wisedome, diligence, and care which shall bee sutable to the greatnes of the action, and the trust reposed, being thus far forth further encouraged by *Anthonio Bereo* the Spaniard, who in great earnestnes, and vpon his Soules health protested, that hee had seene amongst diuers most antient Propheſies in *Peru* (at such time as that Empire was reduced to the Spanish obedience) one that affirmed, that from *Inglatierra* (which is to say, England) those *Ingas* should bee againe in time to come restored and deliuered from the seruitude of the former Conquerors, and this hee auowed to haue seene in diuers of their most principall and chiefest Temples, preserued with great reuerence and care, and till this day beleeued of all the Indians: Now an entrance in former yeares our Generall did make, as you haue read, with that successe that not any before or since hath euer equalled

A strange Propheſie.

qualled & diſplanted the firſt garriſons, if then now he ſucceed and haue fortune anſwerable to his rare wiſedome, induſtry and direction, whether it bee in this or any other to himſelfe onely concealed, there is no doubt but (God aſſiſting) hee will with ſuch honor and high thoughts, paſſe and go thorow the ſame, that his nation ſhall haue praiſe, his friendes comfort, and himſelfe the true aduancement of his merits.

But to giue you a little taſt of what hath ſucceeded in our preſent Iourney, you ſhall vnderſtand that we departed from *Plimouth* to *Corke* in Ireland, where after ſome refreſhment wee ſet ſaile out of the riuer of *Corke*, and thence ſailed more then three Moneths before we came to the Coaſt of *Guiana*, which albeit generally it bee euer run in ſeauen or eight weekes, yet were the windes ſo ſtrangely croſſe vnto vs, (a thing ſeldome ſeene in that paſſage) that in leſſe time we could not effect our purpoſe: So that vpon the ſeauenth day of Nouember laſt paſt, 1617. wee diſcouered the Coaſt of *Guiana*, during which time of our being at Sea, we had a great viſitation of Sickneſſe, ſo that many were ſicke, and ſome are dead, amongſt which, the moſt eminent perſons that dyed were theſe. Captaine *Iohn Pygot* our Lieftenant Generall, worthy Captaine *Haſtings*, my Lord of *Huntingtons* brother, a Gentleman of ſo much forewarde hope, and goodnes, that he was couerd with many teares, and much mourning; alſo there died Maiſter *Talbot* Scholler, which hath been long im-

ployed by our Generall; M. *Newball*, the maiſter Chirurgeon of our Generalls Ship, and others, with which I will not trouble your eares.

Vpon the diſcouering of the Coaſt, we came into the faire Riuer of *Caſana*, being (as it appeareth to me) a branch of *Oereneque*, where my Lord, our Generall caſt Anchor, and doth purpoſe to refreſh his ſick men, and to take in freſh water and other neceſſary prouiſions, of which that Coaſt aboundeth, and ſo to proceed in his enterpriſe which God in his mercy proſper, for our hopes euery day grow ſtronger and ſtronger. This part of *Guiana* in which we now are, is to me a very Paradiſe, and ſo excellent in all perfections and beauties, that Nature ſeemes only here to haue her Temple; we haue euen now (being the Month of Nouember) a much more delicate Sommer, then is in England at Mid-ſommer, the Sun and Ayre ſo wholſome & pleaſant without offence or ſcorching, the trees & ground ſo brauely flouriſhing, and euery thing in Generall ſo abſolute and full of fruitfull promiſe, that more cannot be by man deſired: for mine own part I dare aſſure you, that in my life time I neuer ſaw or taſted more ſtrange, more delicate, & more pleaſant fruits, then heere we may continually gather in moſt infinite aboundance, being beſides ſo wondrous wholſome and vnoffenſiue, that I haue not heard any complaine either of ſurfet, or other accident all ſicknes, as wormes, fluxes & ſuch like, which commonly follow the much eating of ſweet and pleaſant fruit. To enter into a Deſcription of

the

the beautifull prospect of this Country which wee now see, although it be but the out-borders and skirts of the Empire, so neare a neighbour to the maine Ocean, that in reason it should promise the least fertilitie; yet I say againe, to describe the goodlinesse thereof, the brauery of the Hils, and comlinesse of the vallies, both shadowed and adorned with goodly tall green trees; the pleasantnesse and coolnesse of the Riuers which runne and mixe themselues in the most conuenientest places, plentifully stored with fish of seuerall natures; the variety of rare coloured Birds which flie vp and down in euery place about vs, no colour almost vnder the Sun but being reuealed in their feathers: were to draw a Landskip of that excellent perfection, which no Art could better, hardly imitate. For truely hitherto to mine eye this Country hath appeared a very earthly Paradise, and therefore doubtlesse is full of strong promises, that our attemptings cannot returne without much honour and reward, a rent hopefully due to euery such noble action. But since it yet resteth in hope, I will leaue it to the will and direction of the great GOD of Heauen: To whose protection I refer you, with this assurance, that as our successe shall happen, and the action either decrease or diminish, so you shall by writing more amply vnderstand thereof.

From the Riuer of *Caliana* on the Coast of *Guiana*, this seauenteenth of *November*. 1617.

R. M.

FINIS.

A View and Suruey of such Ships as we[illegible] in the Riuer of *Thames*, ready to goe to Sea, vnd[illegible] the command of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, a[illegible] *of their names, tonnage, and number of men; tak[illegible]* by certaine Gentlemen appointed thereunto by the Right Honourable *Charles Earle of Nottingham, Lord high Admirall of England,* the 15. of March 1616.

THE *Destiny of London*, of the burthen of 440. To[illegible] whereof Sir *Walter Rauleigh* goeth Generall, *W[illegible] Rauleigh* the younger Captaine, *Robert Barwicke* M[illegible] 200. men, whereof 100. Saylers, 20. Water-men, 80. G[illegible]tlemen, the rest Seruants and Labourers, 36. pieces [illegible] Ordnance.

The Starre, alias *The Iason of London*, of the b[illegible] of 240. Tons, *John Penington* Captaine, *George Cle[illegible]* Master, 80. men, one Gentleman and no more, 25[illegible] of Ordnance.

The Encounter of London, of the burthen of 160[illegible] *Edward Ha[illegible]s* Captaine, *Thomas Pye* Master, 17[illegible] of Ordnance.

The Iohn and Francis, alias *The Thunder*, of the b[illegible] of 150. Tonnes, Sir *Warham Sentleiger* Knight C[illegible] *William Gur[illegible]* Master, 60. Souldiers, 10. La[illegible] 6. Gentlemen, 20. pieces of Ordnance.

The flying Ioane of London, of the burthen of 1[illegible] *Iohn Chidley* Captaine, *William Thorne* Master, [illegible] 14. pieces of Ordnance.

The Husband, alias *The Southampton*, of the b[illegible] of 80. Tonnes, *Iohn Bayley* Captaine, *Philip Fab[illegible]* [illegible]ster, 25. Mariners, 2. Gentlemen, 6. pieces of Ordna[illegible]

A Pinnace called *The Page*, of 25. Tonnes, *Iame[illegible]ker* Captaine, *Stephen Selby* Master, 8. Saylers, three [illegible]nets of brasse.

FINIS.